## Cumulative Table of Cases Connecticut Appellate Reports Volume 187

## (Replaces Prior Cumulative Table)

Anderson v. Dike	405
ine issue of material fact; failure of plaintiff to offer any evidence in opposition to motion for summary judgment that could properly be considered at summary judgment; claim that trial court improperly denied motions for jury trial and appointment of counsel; whether court-appointed counsel is available in civil proceedings.	
Bank of America, N.A. v. Gonzalez	511
Foreclosure; special defenses; whether trial court correctly concluded that named defendant could not prevail on his special defenses; whether trial court's finding that certain mortgage broker was not agent or employee of original mortgagee was clearly erroneous; whether named defendant satisfied his burden of proving that mortgage broker was agent or employee of original mortgagee.	011
Bank of America, National Assn. v. Liebskind (Memorandum Decision)	902
Boucher v. Saint Francis GI Endoscopy, LLC	422
Employment discrimination; whether trial court improperly granted motion for summary judgment; whether trial court properly determined that there were no genuine issues of material fact as to whether plaintiff presented prima facie case of employment discrimination or retaliation; claim that trial court improperly concluded that plaintiff failed to demonstrate adverse employment action by defendant; whether plaintiff established genuine issue of material fact as to whether defendant intentionally created intolerable work atmosphere that forced	
her to quit involuntarily to support claim of constructive discharge.	904
Bozelko $v$ . Papastavros (Memorandum Decision)	904
Buie v. Commissioner of Correction	414
Habeas corpus; claim that habeas court improperly determined that petitioner	717
received effective assistance from prior habeas counsel and criminal trial counsel;	
whether petitioner established that he was prejudiced as result of allegedly defi-	
cient performance by criminal trial counsel or prior habeas counsel.	
Caron v. Connecticut Pathology Group, P.C.	555
Medical malpractice; motion to dismiss; personal jurisdiction; whether trial court properly granted motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction; whether trial court properly interpreted complaint as having alleged negligence by pathologists employed by defendant in their capacity as anatomic pathologists; whether trial	
court properly concluded that opinion letter authored by board certified clinical	
pathologist was legally insufficient pursuant to relevant statute (§ 52-190a [a])	
because it was not authored by similar health care provider as that term is	
defined by statute (§ 52-184c [c]). CitiMortgage, Inc. v. Pritchard (Memorandum Decision)	901
Colinet v. Brown	883
Alleged deprivation of plaintiff's federal constitutional rights; whether trial court	000
properly determined that plaintiff's fourteenth amendment rights to due process	
and to equal protection were not violated; whether trial court properly determined	
that plaintiff's first and fourteenth amendment right against retaliation was not	
violated; whether trial court's conclusions constituted bias and abuse of discre-	
$tion; whether \ plaintiff\ had\ property\ or\ liberty\ interest\ in\ any\ particular\ job\ while$	
$in\ prison.$	
Connecticut Community Bank, N.A. v. Kiernan	868
Foreclosure; interpleader; whether trial court improperly excluded from award of	
attorney's fees to plaintiff bank under mortgage note any fees incurred in asserting priority of its mortgage over that of prior encumbrancer; reviewability	
of claim that trial court improperly applied Total Recycling Services of Connecti-	
cut, Inc. v. Connecticut Oil Recycling Services, LLC (308 Conn. 312) when it	

required plaintiff to distinguish attorney's fees it incurred as against defendant from those incurred as against prior encumbrancer.	<b>-</b> 00
Coppedge v. Travis  Personal injury; action pursuant to dog bite statute ([Rev. to 2013] § 22-357); claim that trial court improperly determined that § 22-357 applied to facts of case because dog's conduct was not vicious or mischievous; whether dog's conduct in charging toward plaintiff in exuberant manner fit within definition of mischievous behavior; whether trial court's finding on element of proximate cause was clearly erroneous.	528
Costello v. Goldstein & Peck, P.C	486
Daley v. J.B. Hunt Transport, Inc	587
Designs for Health, Inc. v. Miller	1
signed electronically subject agreement containing forum selection clause.  Dubinsky v. Reich	255
Fields v. Skeen (Memorandum Decision)  Finney v. Cameron's Auto Towing Repair (Memorandum Decision)  Fitzgerald v. Bridgeport.  Injunction; action seeking injunctive relief to prevent defendants from making appointments to position of police captain based on results of police captain examination; whether trial court properly granted motion to dismiss counterclaim for lack of subject matter jurisdiction on basis that defendant failed to exhaust administrative remedies; claim that there was no reason to appeal to defendant Civil Service Commission because defendant was not aggrieved by determination that he was eligible to take captain's examination; claim that defendant lacked necessary qualifications to sit for captain examination; claim that because city council had not approved increase in number of lieutenant positions from twenty-one to twenty-two, defendant's seniority was calculated on improper basis; whether trial court properly concluded that defendant did not meet eligibility requirements for captain examination and should not have been permitted to take examination; whether claim of error in selection by commission of date on which vacancy in rank of captain occurred was subject to exhaustion requirement; whether policies underlying exhaustion doctrine would be best served by requiring defendant to bring challenge to date of vacancy before commission; whether defendant as municipal employee candidate for promotion to captain possessed specific, personal and legal interest in date establishing candidates' eligibility for captain examination; aggrievement; claim that trial court improperly concluded that twenty-second lieutenant position was not legally established under city charter; whether commission lacked authority to increase	903 903 301

number of lieutenants; whether plain language of charter required that city council establish new lieutenant position; claim that even if trial court properly determined that twenty-second lieutenant position was not legally established under charter, trial court's conclusion that defendant was ineligible to sit for captain examination constituted improper sanction of illegal appointment.	
Guijarro $v$ . Antes (Memorandum Decision)	904
Ham $v$ . Commissioner of Correction	160
Habeas corpus; whether habeas corpus abused its discretion in denying petition for	
certification to appeal; claim that prosecutor failed to disclose material exculpa-	
tory evidence concerning police witness; claim that prior habeas counsel rendered	
ineffective assistance that was prejudicial to petitioner by failing to pursue	
claims that petitioner's criminal trial counsel rendered ineffective assistance	
that was prejudicial to petitioner.	
Hodges v. Commissioner of Correction	394
Habeas corpus; claim that habeas court improperly determined that petitioner's trial	
counsel did not render ineffective assistance; whether trial counsel was ineffective	
by pursuing defense theory of mere presence; whether trial counsel rendered	
ineffective assistance by failing to consult with and retain expert witness in	
video forensics; claim that habeas court abused its discretion by precluding	
testimony of petitioner's firearm identification expert as to whether surveillance	
video depicted presence of firearm.	
Hoffkins v. Hart-D'Amato	227
Unpaid legal fees; whether trial court abused its discretion when it denied motion	
for disqualification of trial judge; whether defendant met burden of showing	
reasonable appearance of impropriety; whether there were any instances of	
impropriety or bias in record; whether trial court abused its discretion in refusing	
to admit unredacted transcript as full exhibit.	
Hospital Media Network, LLC v. Henderson	40
Breach of fiduciary duty; default judgment; claim that defendant had fiduciary	
relationship with plaintiff and breached his fiduciary duty by working for unre-	
lated company without the plaintiff's permission or knowledge; claim that trial	
court erred in determining monetary awards; whether trial court abused its	
discretion in ordering wholesale forfeiture of defendant's salary and bonus and	
requiring defendant to disgorge in full all profits received from third parties;	
whether award of monetary relief was disproportionate to misconduct at issue	
and failed to take into account equities in case.	
In re Angelina M	801
Termination of parental rights; claim that trial court improperly terminated respon-	
dent mother's parental rights; claim that trial court erred in concluding that	
mother failed to achieve requisite degree of personal rehabilitation required by	
statute (§ 17a-112); whether trial court's finding that termination of mother's	
parental rights was in best interest of child was clearly erroneous; whether trial	
court's findings were substantiated by ample evidence in record.	
In re Tresin J	804
Termination of parental rights; whether trial court properly determined, pursuant	
to statute (§ 17a-112 [j] [3] [D]), that respondent father had no ongoing parent-	
child relationship with child; claim that alleged interference by petitioner, Com-	
missioner of Children and Families, led to lack of ongoing parent-child relation-	
ship between father and child; claim that trial court should have considered	
father's feelings toward child when father was incarcerated and child was less	
than two years old.	
Jacobson $v$ . Commissioner of Correction (Memorandum Decision)	901
Kirwan v. Kirwan	375
Dissolution of marriage; motion for contempt; whether trial court abused its discre-	
tion in granting motion for order regarding children's private middle school	
tuition; claim that trial court erred by ordering defendant to pay 75 percent of	
children's tuition for certain academic years; claim that trial court erred by	
ordering defendant to pay portion of children's tuition that was incurred prior to	
date of dissolution judgment; whether trial court properly exercised its authority	
pursuant to applicable statute (§ 46b-81) to allocate between parties marital debt	
related to children's tuition; whether trial court abused its discretion in finding	
defendant in contempt for his failure to comply with its order regarding children's	
private middle school tuition; whether underlying order was sufficiently clear	
and unambiguous to support contempt finding; whether defendant's noncompli-	
ance with order was wilful; whether finding that defendent did not meet his	

burden of proving that he was unable to pay his court-ordered obligation was	
clearly erroneous.  Ledyard v. Perkins Properties, LLC (Memorandum Decision)	901 902
Maria G. v. Commissioner of Children & Families	466
Morera v. Thurber	795
Dissolution of marriage; visitation orders; motion to modify; claim that trial court violated plaintiff's right to due process of law by improperly dismissing motion to modify visitation without evidentiary hearing; whether trial court improperly failed to offer plaintiff adequate opportunity to review report of court-appointed therapist and to present evidence in opposition to report and in favor of plaintiff's	
own position before court ruled.  Mosby v. Board of Education	771
Discrimination; service of process; motion to dismiss; release of jurisdiction; whether trial court properly granted motion to dismiss action as untimely; whether plaintiff timely commenced action within ninety days of receiving release of jurisdiction from Commission on Human Rights and Opportunities, as required by statute (§ 46a-101 [e]); whether action is commenced by service of process; whether action was untimely where defendant was served after expiration of statute of limitations; whether action could be saved by application of	***
$remedial\ savings\ statute\ (\S\ 52-593a).$ Norris $v$ . Trumbull	201
Negligence; whether trial court properly denied motion to dismiss on ground of sovereign immunity; claim that trial court improperly determined that role of defendant regional educational service center in supervising students committed to its care and custody was municipal function not shielded by doctrine of sovereign immunity; claim that defendant acted as agent of state when overseeing care and safety of children enrolled in its schools and programs; whether criteria for determining when entity properly can assert sovereign immunity defense weighed against concluding that defendant acted as arm of state with respect to any duty it may have had to supervise minor plaintiff; whether enabling legislation demonstrated that defendant was not created by statute (§ 10-66a et seq.); whether statutory language supported conclusion that legislature intended for entities like defendant to be treated like state agent for all purposes; whether defendant was financially dependent on state; whether record indicated that state had any direct oversight or control over defendant, its property or its operations other than to conduct annual audit of finances and evaluation of programs and services; whether judgment against defendant would have direct adverse effect on state.	201
People's United Bank, National Assn. v. Purcell	523
Pritsker v. Bowman (Memorandum Decision)	903
Smith v. Commissioner of Correction	857
State v. Anderson	569
Motion to correct ulegal sentence; motion to revise judgment mittimus; whether trial court properly denied in part and dismissed in part motion to correct illegal sentence; whether trial court properly dismissed motion to revise judgment mittimus; claim that defendant was entitled to jail time credit for same period of incarceration toward service of two separate sentences that did not run concurrent	

to each other; claim that defendant was entitled to presentence incarcerated in lieu of bail or to revision of judgment mittin trial court's order that he receive all pretrial credits to which whether trial court's jurisdiction under applicable rule of p applied to claim that concerned legality of sentence as calculated of Correction and did not arise from sentencing proceeding.	nus to implement n he was entitled; rractice (§ 43-22) ed by Department	47
State v. Bennett .  Felony murder; home invasion; burglary in first degree; whether to erly denied motion to correct illegal sentence; claim that sentence in first degree and home invasion violated constitutional p double jeopardy; claim that robbery that gave rise to home invasi to completion of larceny that gave rise to burglary charge and, to considered as part of uninterrupted course of conduct in further whether acts were susceptible to separation into parts that support both burglary in first degree and home invasion.	rial court improp- e for both burglary rotection against on was incidental therefore, could be rance of burglary;	47
State v. Berrios	60	61
Manslaughter in first degree; tampering with witness; intimidating of responsibility in operation of motor vehicle; whether evident to support conviction of tampering with witness and intimidati that state failed to prove that defendant intended to prevent witnes or to induce witness to testify falsely; whether trial court abuwhen it permitted medical examiner to testify as to manner which involved ultimate issue in case; claim that medical exam as to manner of victim's death was improperly based on inform investigation; whether trial court improperly admitted prior dence; claim that trial court abused its discretion in determitestimony was admissible as uncharged misconduct evidence opening door doctrine; claim that trial court abused its discretion by admitted that probative value of testimony as to prior misconduct outweed in impact; whether trial court abused its discretion by admitted crude text messages defendant sent to witness; whether trial court mined that probative value of text messages outweighed predefendant's crude language; claim that trial court improperly initial aggressor and provocation exceptions to defense of self jury reasonably could have concluded that defendant was initial thus, not justified in using any physical force; whether evident to warrant trial court's jury instruction on provocation exception to use of deadly physical error; whether jury reasonably could have been misled by trial properly convey subjective standard of duty to retreat.	g witness; evasion are was sufficient my witness; claim ress from testifying sed its discretion of victim's death, ainer's conclusion action from police misconduct evining that certain re or pursuant to m in determining righed its prejuditing into evidence art properly detergiudicial effect of instructed jury on fedefense; whether ial aggressor and, ince was adequate tion to defense of e standard in its al force; harmless court's failure to	
State v. Bethea.  Falsely reporting incident in second degree; whether evidence sustain defendant's conviction of falsely reporting incident reviewability of claim that verdict returned by jury was leg claim that search warrant for cell phone records and arrest warr without probable; reviewability of unpreserved claims that trial permitted witness to make in-court identification in absence of tive out-of-court identification, and that trial court erred by add of eyewitness and defendant's out-of-court statements; whe claims were evidentiary in nature; claim that prosecutor imputestimony of eyewitness to evading incident in violation of E (373 U.S. 83); whether evidence was suppressed within mean	was sufficient to in second degree; ally inconsistent; ant were obtained court improperly prior nonsuggesmitting testimony ther unpreserved properly withheld Brady v. Maryland	63
State v. Bumgarner-Ramos.  Assault in first degree; aggravated sexual assault of minor; risk of manslaughter in first degree; claim that there was insufficient of defendant's conviction of aggravated sexual assault of minor; who that defendant engaged in sexual intercourse with minor viction was evidence defendant penetrated victim's vaginal opening; who finding that victim's injuries were inflicted by application of subject areas of victim's body by defendant was sufficient to so of aggravated sexual assault of minor; claim that conviction first degree and manslaughter in first degree as charged viction constitutional guarantee against double jeopardy; whether as lesser included offense of manslaughter charge; whether defe	of injury to child; vidence to support uether state proved im; whether there uether trial court's physical force on upport conviction of both assault in blated defendant's sault charge was	25

caused death of victim in manner described in operative information without first having caused serious physical injury to victim; whether error was harmless.	400
State v. Carey  Murder; whether trial court erred in admitting certain testimony to explain victim's fear of defendant and to rebut defendant's claim of self-defense; claim that testimony was inadmissible hearsay; harmless error; whether state engaged in prosecutorial impropriety that deprived defendant of fair trial when, during direct examination of defendant, prosecutor stated that defense counsel was cheating; claim that prosecutor improperly impugned credibility of defense counsel; claim that prosecutor directed jury to disregard trial court's charge as to affirmative defense of extreme emotional disturbance; whether prosecutor improperly argued facts not in evidence or expressed personal opinion regarding defendant's credibility; whether trial court abused its discretion by giving jury falsus in uno instruction.	438
State v. Hanisko	237
Possession of child pornography in second degree; claim that trial court improperly denied motion to suppress evidence seized from property where defendant resided because information in search and seizure warrant affidavit was stale at time that search warrant was issued; whether trial court correctly determined that probable cause existed to support issuance of search and seizure warrant; whether trial court properly denied motion to suppress evidence seized pursuant to search and seizure warrant; reviewability of claim that defendant was entitled to judgment of acquittal on ground that trial court's failure to recognize that oppressive delay between execution of search and seizure warrant in 2009 and issuance of arrest warrant in 2014 resulted in violation of his right to due process; failure of defendant to file pretrial motion to dismiss.	
State v. Jerrell R	537
Risk of injury to child; unlawful restraint in second degree; double jeopardy; prosecutorial impropriety; claim that defendant's conviction of two counts of risk of injury to child under different subdivisions of statute (§ 53-21 [a] [1] and [2]) violated constitutional prohibition against double jeopardy; whether defendant established that charged offenses arose out of same act or transaction; credibility of witnesses; claim that defendant was denied fair trial as result of prosecutorial improprieties; whether prosecutor misstated law with respect to subdivision (2) of § 53-21 (a) during closing argument by referring to evidence relating to risk of injury charge under § 53-21 (a) (1); failure of defendant to object to challenged remarks of prosecutor; whether prosecutor improperly offered personal opinion regarding credibility of witness; whether prosecutor's use of phrase "in my opinion" raised concern of improper unsworn testimony.	
State v. Jones	752
Murder; carrying pistol without permit; criminal possession of firearm; whether trial court properly declined to give special credibility instruction regarding jailhouse informants as to testimony of witness; whether jailhouse informant exception applied; claim that trial court erred with respect to its jury instruction on eyewitness identification; claim that jury was misled by court's instructions; whether trial court properly tailored instructions to adapt to issues of case.	
State v. Joseph B	106
Sexual assault in first degree; sexual assault in third degree; risk of injury to child; whether trial court abused its discretion in denying motion for bill of particulars; whether defendant was prejudiced by trial court's denial of motion for bill of particulars; claim that trial court improperly admitted evidence that victim tested positive for sexually transmitted disease; whether evidence pertaining to victim's diagnosis was unduly prejudicial; claim that trial court abused its discretion in denying motion to preclude evidence of text messages from defendant to victim's mother; claim that evidence of text messages should have been precluded as untimely because state knew or should have known of text messages prior to disclosure at start of trial; claim that evidence of text messages should have been precluded as sanction under applicable rule of practice (§ 40-5).	
State v. Martinez (Memorandum Decision)	904
State v. Peluso	498

by state's amendment to information during trial; whether trial court abused its discretion in deciding that one week continuance was sufficient time for defendant to augment his defense in response to amended information; whether defendant was prejudiced by amendment to information.	
State v. Rivera	813
State v. Roman (Memorandum Decision)  State v. Santiago.  Murder; whether trial court abused its discretion in admitting certain written statement to police by witness as prior consistent statement; whether introduction of witness' prior consistent written statement was solely to rehabilitate credibility of witness; whether trial court abused its discretion in admitting, as relevant evidence, testimony of witness concerning uncharged misconduct by defendant; whether probative value of uncharged misconduct testimony was outweighed by unfair prejudice; claim that defendant was deprived of due process right to fair trial as result of prosecutorial improprieties; whether prosecutor's questions were intended to elicit inadmissible responses from witness; whether prosecutor relied exclusively on evidence admitted during trial during rebuttal closing argument; reviewability of unpreserved evidentiary claim that prosecutor improperly failed to redact certain portions of witness' statement to police; claim that Appellate Court should exercise its supervisory authority to order new trial.	903 350
State v. Stephenson	20
State v. Tyson	879
State $v$ . Williams	333

Truskauskas v. Zoning Board of Appeals	150
Villages, LLC v. Longhi	132
State v. Walker	776
Watson Real Estate, LLC v. Woodland Ridge, LLC	282
Wethersfield v. PR Arrow, LLC  Zoning; whether trial court lacked subject matter jurisdiction as to issue of whether parking and storage of commercial vehicles on defendant's property constituted valid accessory use within zoning regulations; whether claim that plaintiff zoning enforcement officer lacked standing to bring action on behalf of himself or plaintiff town was moot; claim that trial court improperly retained jurisdiction as to accessory use issue; whether trial court properly determined that defendant failed to exhaust administrative remedies as to special defense that zoning enforcement officer exceeded authority in issuing cease and desist order to defendant; claim that zoning regulations vested exclusive authority in town Planning and Zoning Commission to interpret words in zoning regulations that were undefined; claim that appeal to Zoning Board of Appeals would have been futile; claim that zoning regulation (§ 5.2.H.5) was impermissibly vague; whether § 5.2.H.5 provided adequate notice to defendant of standards utilized to evaluate special permit request for parking and storage of commercial vehicles; claim that trial court improperly interpreted term trucking operations in zoning regula-	604

tions; claim that trial court substituted its interpretation of term trucking operations in zoning regulations for that of commission; whether trial court improperly exercised discretion in fashioning permanent injunctive relief in favor of plaintiffs; claim that trial court's injunction lacked sufficient clarity and definiteness; claim that trial court abused its discretion by imposing daily fine against defendant pursuant to statute (§ 8-12); claim that plaintiffs failed to prove that storage of commercial vehicles on defendant's property was public nuisance; claim that trial court abused its discretion in awarding costs and attorney's fees to plaintiffs pursuant to § 8-12; claim that trial court lacked subject matter jurisdiction over plaintiffs' postjudgment motion for contempt; claim that postjudgment motion for contempt was filed prematurely; claim that trial court improperly granted postjudgment motion for contempt; whether defendant waived objection to allegedly improper service of process of contempt motion by submitting to jurisdiction of court; whether defendant's noncompliance with trial court's order was wilful. Wood v. Rutherford

Battery; negligent infliction of emotional distress; informed consent; claim that although defendant physician obtained informed consent of plaintiff to perform laser ablation of her vulva and, as part of that course of treatment, to perform postoperative examination, substantial change in circumstances occurred when defendant discovered complication during postoperative examination that required medical intervention, which in turn obligated him to obtain her informed consent before proceeding further; whether trial court improperly granted motion to dismiss battery and negligent infliction of emotional distress counts due to plaintiff's noncompliance with statute (§ 52-190a); whether plaintiff's battery and negligent infliction of emotional distress counts were claims of medical negligence subject to requirements of § 52-190a; whether trial court improperly rendered summary judgment in favor of defendant physician on plaintiff's revised complaint; whether genuine issues of material fact existed regarding defendant's discovery of medical complication during postoperative examination; whether defendant physician's failure to obtain informed consent may be excused because exception applied, such as when patient has authorized physician to remedy complications that arise during course of medical treatment.

61